

# Training Levels

Training levels describe how *most* workers become proficient in their occupations.

## **Bachelor's Degree or Higher**

This category includes professional degrees (such as law and medicine), doctoral degrees, master's degrees, bachelor's degrees, and work experience in an occupation require a bachelor's or higher degree (such as managers).

## **Associate's Degree or Applied Technology**

Associates degrees usually require at least two years of full-time academic schooling after high school. Many of these occupations are health related. Occupations in the vocational training category generally require completion of applied technology training programs or courses that do not result in a degree. Program lengths vary greatly and can lead to certification or a diploma. Some of these occupations require a license.

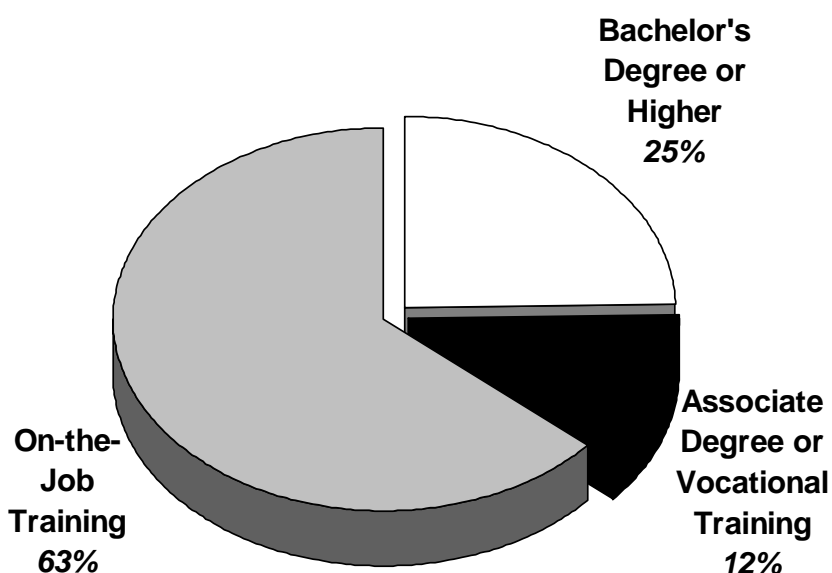
## **On-the-Job Training**

These occupations typically require from just a few days or weeks training to more than 12 months of on-the-job training or combined work experience and formal classroom instruction before workers develop skill needed for average job performance. Training can include watching experienced workers.

Trainees can be given progressively more difficult assignments as they show their mastery of lower-level skills.

These positions can be separated into three levels—long-term (12 or more months), moderate-term (one to 12 months) or short-term (a few days to several weeks).

## **Utah New Jobs by Training Level 2000-2010**



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.